

Edward H. ACLORIAI, Majir.
TWELITH CAVALRY REGIMENT.
Asher Waterman Harman, colonel.
Richard H. Burks, lieutenant-colonel.
Thomas B. Massis Tleutenant-colonel.
John L. Knott, major.
THIRTEENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT
LOND R. Chariblis, Jr. colonel.

John R. Chambliss, Jr., colonel. Jefferson C. Phillips, liquienant-colone

colonel.
Thomas E. Upshaw, major, lieutonant

colonel.

Henjamin W. Belsches, major.

Josoph E. Gillotte, major.

Benjamin F. Wingfield, major.

Alexander Savage, lieutenant-colonel,

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT

Robert Augustus Balley, lieutenant

Robert Augustus Bailey, lleutenantcolonel,
Jolin A. Gibson, lleutenant-colonel.
George Jackson, major.
FIFTEENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.
(Consolidated with Fifth Regiment, November S. 1894)
William B. Bail, colonel,
Oharles Read Collins, major.
Join, Critcher, lleutenant-colonel.
Edgar Burroughs, major.
SIXTEENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.
Mitton J. Ferguson, colonel,
William L. Graham, lleutenant-colonel,
James H. Nouman, major.
SEVENTDENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.
(Formed from French's Cavalry Battailon.)

William C. Lavenner, lieutenant-colonel

EIGHTERNTH CAVALRY REGI-MENT:
George W. Imboden, colonel.
David Edward Beall, lloutenant-colonel.
Alex. Monroe, major.
NINETDENTH CAVALRY RECHMENT.

William L. Jackson, colonel. William P. Thompson, Heutenant-colo

George Downs, major.
Joseph K. Keslor, major.
WENTIETH CAVALRY REGIMENT.
William W. Arnett, colonel.
John B. Lady, major, fleutenant-colonel.

EMinu Hutton, major. TWENTY-FIRST CAVALRY REGI-

Fleiding H. Calmese, major.

2WBNTY-FOURTH CAVALRY REGIWilliam T. Robins, volonet 1 - 2

MBNTY

Theodore G. Burnham, licutenant-

colonel.

John R. Robertson, major.

TWINTY-FIFTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Warren M. Höpkins, colonel.

Henry A. Edmundson, lieutenantcolonel.

Schwester R. McCounell, major.

colonel.

Eylvester P. McConnell, major.

TWENTY-SIXTH CAVALRY TEGI

GERES.

(See Sixty-second Infantry.)

SECOND CAVALRY BATTALION.

(Transferred to Fifth Cavalry).

H. Clay Pate, Heutemant-colonel.

EIGHITH CAVALRY BATTALION.

(Transferred to Tonth Cavalry).

J. Lucius Davies, Heutemant-colonel.

C. B. Duffield, major.

EIEFVENTH CAVALRY BATTALION.

FORLAMIN F. Bradley, major.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY BATTALION.

(Chasapeako Engitalion, transferred to

Efficient Cavalry).

Consequence Beginson, Stansserve to Fifteenth Cavalry).

Edgar Burroughs, major.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY BATTALION.
(Northern Neck Rangers, Transferred to Fifteenth Cavalry).

Lobn Cylisher major.

James Cockran, colonel. George Jackson, major, Charles E. Thorburn, colonel.

talion.)
William H. French, colonel.

# VIRGINIA CAVALRY OF CONFEDERACY

Field Officers of the Horseman Who Fought for the Old State.

HISTORY BY MAJOR HUNTER

Conclusion of the List as Prepared for Permanent Record in Archives.

list of field officers sent to the Confed-

CAVALRY. FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT. William E. Jones, colonel. James E. B. Stuart, colonel.

R. Willy Carter, major, lieutenant-col James H. Drake, major, lieutenant

Fitzhugh Lee, licutenant-colonel col-William A. Morgan, major, lieutenant

Charles R. Irving, major, lieuten Robert Swann, major,

L. Tiernan Brien, lieutenant-colonel SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Also called Thirtieth Regiment.)
Radford Richard Carlton Walker, col-Thomas T. Munford Heutenant-colonel Cary Breekinridge, major, ileutenant-

colonel.

James W. Watts Reutemant-colone
William F., Graves, major.

John L. Enghorne, 2major.

THRD CAVALRY REGISTENT.
Robert Johnston. Colonel

Thornton, Heutenant-colonel.

Jefferson C. Phillips, major, FOURTH CAVALRY REGIMENT, Beverly H. Robertson, colonel. William H. Payne, Heutenant-colonel,

William C. Wickham, lieutenant-col-William B. Wooldridge, major, licuten-

TWENTY-SIXTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Formed from Forty-Sixth and FortySeventh Cavalry Battallons).

Joseph R. Kesler. Heutenant-colonel.
Henry D. Ruffnor, major.

THRTIETH CAVALRY REGIMENT.
(See Second Cavalry Regiment).
FIRST CAVALRY BATTALION.
(Merged Into Ninth Cavalry).

John E. Johnson, Heutenant-colonel.
Richard T. Beale, major.
FIRST CAVALRY BATTALION LOCAL
DEFENSE TROOPS.

William M. Browne, colonsl.

FIRST REGIMENT FARTISAN RANGERS.

(See Sixty-second Infantry.) William B. Woodland, nt-colonel, colonel. Stephen D. Lee, colonel (temporarily). Charles Old, major, Heutenant-colonel, Robert Randelph, major, Heutenant-

Robert Randolph, major, Heutenantcolonel.
Alex M. Hobson, major,
Robert E. Utterback, major,
FIFTH CAVALEW REGIMENT, PROVISIGNAL, ARMY.
(Disbanded.)
Benjamin Allston, major,
John Mullins, major,
John Mullins, major,
FIFTH CAVALRY REGIMENT,
(Consolidated with Fifteenth Cavalry
March 8, 1884.)
Thomas I. Rosser, colonel,
Rouben B. Boston, colonel,
II. Clay Pate, lieutenant-colonel, colpnel.

nel.
James H. Allen, lieutenant-colonel.
Beverley B. Douglas, major.
John Dwells, major.
Cyrus Harding, Jr., major.

Cyrus Harding, Jr., imjor.
John W. Puller, major.
SINTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.
Charles W. Field, colonet.
John Shac, Green, major, lleutenantpolonel, colonel.
Thomas S. Flournoy, major, colonel.
Julien Harrison, lleutenant-colonel,
colonel.

Daniel T. Richards, lieutenant-colonel,

Cabell E. Flournoy, major, Daniel A. Grimsley, major, J. Grattan Cabell, major, lleutenant-lionel.

Albert G. Jenkins, licutenant-colonel, P. M. Edmondson, major

NINTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.
John E. Johnson, colonel.
Richard L. T. Beale, major, lieutenantcolonel, colonel.
W. H. Lee, lieutenant-colonel, colonel.
Thomas Waller, major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel.
Meriwether Lewis, major, lieutenant-colonel.

Meriwether Lewis, major, henceant-coronel,
Samuel Swann, major,
TENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT:
J. Laichus Davies, colonel,
Robert A. Caskie, major, dicatenant-colonel, colonel,
William B: Clement, major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel,
Zackariah S. Magruder, lieutenant-colonel,

J. Travis Rosser, major.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

(Formed from Seventeenth Battslion and two companies Fifth Virginia Cavairy.

Lunsford Lindsay Lomax, colonel.

R. Funston, Beutenant-colonel,

M. Edmondson, major. NINTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Figuenti Cavalry).

John Critcher, major.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY BATTALION.
(Transferred to Thirteenth Cavalry),
Beñjamin W. Belsches, major.

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY BATTALION.
(Transferred to Eleventh Cavalry).
Oliver R. Funsten, lieutenant-colonel.
William Patrick, major.

TWENTY-FGURTH BATTALION PARF olonel.

SEVENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

William E. Jones, colonel.

Augus W. McDonald, colonel.

Turner Ashby, lieutenant-colonel, col-TISAN RANGERS. (Disbanded January 5, 1863). onel.
Richard H. Dulaney, Heutenant-colonel, colonel.
Thomas Marshall, major, lleutenant-colonel.

Thomas Marshall, major, lleutenantcolorel.
Oliver R. Funsten, major,
Daniel C. Hatcher, major,
Samuel B. Myers, major,
EIGHTH CAVALRY REGIMENT,
James M. Conors, colonel,
Walter H. Jenlier, colonel,
Thomas P. Bowen, lleutenant-colonel,
Alphonse F. Cook, lleutenant-colonel,
Henry Fitzhugh, major, lleutenantcolonel.
Allert G. Jenlies Records John Scott, major.
TWDNTY-SEVENTH CAVAIRY BATTALION PARTISAN RANGERS.
(Triggs Battalion, Transferred to
Twenty-Trift Cavairy).
Henry A. Edmandson, major, lieutenant-

Henry A. Edmondson, major, lieutenantcolonel.
THIRTY-SECOND CAVALATY BATTALION.
(Consolidated with Fortieth Cayalry Battalion).
John R. Robertson, major.
THIRTY-THIBD CAVALAY BATTALION.
(Transferred to Seventeenth Cavalry).
Thomas D. Armesy, major,
THIRTY-FOURTH CAVALRY BATTALION.
Vincent A. Witcher, major, lieutenantcolonel.

John A. McFarlane, major, William Stratton, major, THIRTY-FIFTH CAVALRY BATTAL-ION, Ellian N. White, major, Heutenant-

Geo. M. Ferneybough, major,

Geo. M. Ferneyhough, major,
Frincklin M. Myers, major,
Frincklin M. Myers, major,
THIRTY-SIXTH CAVALRY BATTALTON,
James N. Sweeney, major,
TALION,
Ambrose C. Dunn, lieutenant-colonel,
James R. Claiborne, major,
FHIRTY-NINTH CAVALRY BATTALTON,
John H. Richardsin, major,

John H. Richardstn, major, FORTIETH CAVALRY BATTALION: (Consolidated with Thirty-Second Battal-ion Cavalry, Forty-Second Battalion).

## CONFEDERATE COLUMN FOR 1905.

Major John W. Daniel Will Contribute Largely to It This Year.

For the year 1905 I have agreed, upon the invitation of the propreitor of The For the year 1905 I have agreed, upon the invitation of the propretor of The Richmond Times-Dispatch, to assist the Confederate column of that paper; not exclusively, indeed, but in part, in every weekly issue. My sole purpose in assuming this task is to aid in the effort which the state is so honorably making to rescue and preserve much of that sole history of waith the deeds of her sons in battla were a worthy part. I invoke the aid of all surviving commules, their sons and their friends. The Times-Dispatch is the only journal in the State which has constantly and regularly persisted in its efforts to obtain historic material.

cords of her troops than any state North or South.

Substantial work is being done by Major Robert W. Hunter, the "Scirclary of Military Records," appointed under not of the General Assembly to gather up such rolls and records as may be found here and there in the State, and the result of his services added to the captured papers in the War Department, at Washington.

this topic, New York three volumes. Gettysburg, like Waterloo, will be studied for The Virginia reports are few, because of the terrible casualties in of-

or South. Its artillery prevented defeats and won victories. It has not been duly commemorated. I have prepared an outline statement of its batteries which naving so far revised it in order to make sure against errors. If any errors are red. I pray to be advised by the discoverer.

The Wilderness—Spotsylvania Campaign." As much as ha

4. "The Wilderness—Spotsylvania Campaign." As much as has one of this wonderful campaign, which ranks as one of the world's greatest military achievements, whether on the generalship of the commander or the valor and devotion of his troops, the story on the Confederate side and specially after the 12th of Mny, has been but scantily told. It was a continuous fight from May 5, 1864, to April 9, 1865. At the last meeting of the Richmond Howitzers, during the done in any work.

subjected at Gettysburg in encountering fearful odds; "Without his faithful mirror loubled his fighting qualities, he made the most judicious use of his cavalry, and the sult was splendld, for the campaign of 1864 to the closing scene at Appointing is the most brilliant which Lee ever fought."

Major Schelbort adds: "We European soldiers have only one wish, that like

thorities to give special narratives and correct detils of that famous series of hat-

TWENTY-FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT,
William E. Peters, colonel,
David Edmondson, lleutenant-colonel,
Stephen P. Haisoy, major.
TWENTY-SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT.
Henry S. Bowmen, colonel,
John T. Radford, lleutenant-colonel,
Henry F. Kendrick, major.
TWENTY-THERD CAVALRY REGIMENT.
(Formed from consolidation of, seven companies of Forty-First Battalion and two
companies O'Ferrails Battalion.
Robert White, colonel,
Charles T. O'Ferrail, leutenant-colonel,
Fielding H. Calmese, major. and artillery who can supplement the records and the histories so far written by their recitals, and by the contribution of such written Mountaints as they possess. their recitus, and my the contribution of such written documents as they possess. Surely it is a great cause and a noble thome that appeals to them.

The recent contributions to The Times-Dispatch and public which they have elicited have thoroughly cleared away the doubts that existed as to the occasions when General Lee, in person, advanced to lead his troops on the flerce charges

that enabled their thin lines to repel the masses of Grant. How the errors of the histories arose, can now be clearly explained, and I propose an article to be writ-

## John F. Wren, major. FORTY-FIRST CAVALRY BATTALION. (Transferred to Twenty-Third Cavalry). Robert White, major, licutenant-FORTY-SECOND CAVALRY BATTAL-FORTY-SECOND CAVAIRY BATTALION. (Transferred to Twenty-Fourth Cavalry), William T. Robins, lleutenant-colonel, John R. Robertson, major, FORTY-THIRD CAVALRY BATTALJohn S. Mosby, major, lleutenantcolonel.

A Brave Officer's Recollection of the Last Hours of the John S. Mosby, major, neutenantcolonel.
William H. Chapman, major,
FORTY-SIXTH CAVALRY BATTALION,
(Consolidated with Forty-Seventh Battallon from Twenty-Sixth Regiment
Cavairy).
Joseph K. Kesler, Houtenant-colonel.
Henry D. Ruffner, major,
FORTY-SEVIENTH CAVALRY BATTALION

By Colonel T. M. R. Talcott, in command of the Engineer Troops of the Army

FORTY-SEVENTH CAVALRY BATTALION

(Consolidated with Forty-Sixth Battation
from Twenty-Sixth Cavalry).

William N. Harman, major,
JACKSON'S CAVALRY BATTALION.
Afterwards Jackson's Nineteenth Cavalry).

William L. Jackson, lieutenant-colonel,
MOSBY'S REGIMENT PARTISAN RANGIRB.
John S. Mosby, colonel.

William H. Chapman, lieutenant-colonel,
A. E. Richard, major.

O'FERRALIA'S CAVALRY BATTALION.
(Merged into Twenty-Third Cavalry),
Chas, T. O'Ferral, major.

SWANN'S CAVALRY BATTALION.
Thos, B. Swann, lieutenant-colonel.

sufety after the Five-Forks engagement, thus adding to the number of Figors to be passed over the pontons a stoode's Bridge during the retreat, and there being he pontoons for Genite, the identification of the railroad bridge at that point for the passage of wagen trains which had been ordered to cross at Genite, and move by roads north of Amelia Court House.

Thus it happened that although Ceneral Lee's plans contemplated three avuil-

House.

Thus it happened that although Ceneral Lee's plans contemplated three available dressings of the Appointitive River for troops artillery and wagon trains, and a fourth that could be used for troops it necessary, only two bridges were available and one of them the railroad bridge of difficult approach for artillery and wagons.

Antalia Courthouse was the rendeavous for the army after crossing the Appointation, to which commissary supplies had been ordered, and the route via Bevil's Bridge was the shortest from Bevil's Bridge was the shortest from Bevil's Bridge was the shortest from Syrikable on the Fd and 4th, the troops Grade's that way were forced to crossing the river at Goode's Bridge which to characteristic and the route the analysis of the Appointance of the much by a longer foute, the time of crossing the river was prolonged by the larger force to be passed over the pontoon bridge at Goode's, and the approaches to the point of bridge had to be readjusted from time to time, causing occasional interruptions to the use of that bridge.

The delay of at least one day disconcerted General Lee's plans, and gave Grant time to ceupy the commanding ridge on which the railroad shidge.

The delay of at least one day disconcerted General Lee's plans, and gave Grant time to ceupy the commanding ridge on which the railroad shidge.

The decay of at least one day disconcerted General Lee's plans, and gave Grant time to occupy the commanding ridge on which the railroad side at Jatersville and with it the control of Lee's line of communication with Johnston's army.

The crossing of the appointance having been effected and the bridges desiroyed, the Engineer Troops moved on to Amelia Court House on April 5th, where they overtook the main body of the army which was soon after in motion westward from that point, without the rations which should have been there, and not in the direction originally contemplated by General Loe, but towards Amelia by General Lee, but towards Amelia Springs, the road to which crossed Fig.t Creek some miles north of Jetersville, which by that time was in possession of

Jetersville, the road to which did not cross Flat Creek and therefore to attention had been paid to the condition of this bridge in advance of the movement.

ahead of General Mahone's command, prepare the bridges for burning and set fire to them when ordered to do so by General Mahone, or one of his staff of-

prepare the bridges for burning and set fire to them when ordered to do so by General Mahone, or one of his staff officers.

On the morning of April 7th all the troops, artillery and wagon trains being apparently across the river and no orders having been received to set fire to the bridges. Lieutenant-Colonel Blackford, of the First Regiment of Engineer Troops was sent in search of General Mahone to solicit the orders for which we were waiting. He found him on the road about four miles beyond the High Bridge, and returned with instructions to burn the bridges just as the enemy's sidirmish line was approaching, and a battery unlimbered on the eastern hills. Both bridges were set on fire, but our estimish line was driven back and the wagon bridge was captured before it had been seriously injured. Two spans of the railroad bridge were burnt. General Long in his memoirs of General Lee refers to his chagrin at the failure to burn a bridge over the Appomattox River, but it was a more important one higher up the river near Farmyille and not the one above referred to.

The 7th and 8th of April were uneventful days for the Engineer Troops, but on the morning of the 9th when General Gordon was trying to out through the Federal lines it was reported that a force of Federal cavairy was threatening the wagon thins in Gordon's rear, and acting on general instructions to make the Engineer Troops useful wherever they could he of most service, they were moved southward from the road to Apponantox Court House across a small creek, and deployed on the left of a section of artilliery which was occupying an isolated position.

There was a narrow space of cleared ground immediately in front of the line, but boyond that dense woods from which came hoarse cheers characteristic of the Federal troops, Indicating that the enemy were close at hand and an attack imminent.

Soon afterwards a Federal cavairy officer' contiess and revolver in hund dashed-from the woods abond of his mo. called

## WHAT THE BUSINESS GIRL NEEDS.

Some Exceptional Successes, complete the second of the strain on her nerves and back and head.

Capital She Must Have Interpretation of the cunnot stand the strain on her nerves and back and head.

Health and conscience nearred, our girly who sees to business must take an interpretation of the work of the work of the work in the cures only to get it done anyhow, she will not finish a langurated—Midnight Safe as Noon for Women Competent and Impersonal—The Business Dress.

The strain of the strain on her nerves and back and head.

Health and conscience nearred, our girly who sees to business must take an interpretation of the work for the work in the work in successful to set in the work for the work

#### By Margaret E. Sangster.

ness Dress.

## SOUTHERN MEN TEACH THE NATION HOW TO FARM

By FRANK WALDO, Ph. D.

We have been so long accustomed to look to northern writers for our best educational books trat it is decidedly a cause for satisfaction ito have our own authors sought for by the leading publishers of schoolbooks. But the recent book lists do show that southern authors are contributing more and more to the broad national educational literature.

A late addition to the schoolbooks which are contributing more and more to the broad national educational literature.

A late addition to the schoolbooks which are the product of southern brains is a volume on arriculture by Professors Burnett, Stevens and Hill, of the North Carlett, Stevens and Hill, Stev

volume on aericulture by Professors Burkett, Stevens and Hill, of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. It may seem remarkable to some that the South, which is supposed to know how to produce but a few staple crops, that are particularly suited to its olimate and soil, should be called upon to instruct the whole nation, including the great northern belt with its much vaunted diversined farming. But the excellence of southern farming is more widely freeognized than we have realized. It was not very long ago that a northern farming expert was heard to remark that the best farm journal in the country, both in matter and appearance, is published in the South and its contributors are southern men.

terrying, and the general life in the coun-iry complete the book, which all in all is the most charming volume that has ap-peared on agriculture, and withal it is authoritative and up to date in its infor-mution and methods.

A GREAT MACHINE. Weighs More Than Biggest Loco-

motive, But Does Delicate Work.

read morthern bolt with its much vanity to diversified farming. But the excellence of southern farming is more wilded, it was an ot very long ago that a northern farming in more vided. It was not very long ago that a northern farming expert was heard to remark that the sent farm journal in the country, both in matter and appearance, is published in the South and its contributors are southform and Company, the Boston schoolbock publishers, came to select these North Carotilla professors to write this new book on a serioulture, but it is admitted on all sides, North, South, East and West, that they have succeeded in giving the main principles of agriculture in a mutshell. They have given such a combination of scientific and practical knowledge of agriculture as has never itsfore been brought within such a small compass.

The Book is called "Agriculture for Beginners," and while simple enough for a youth to comprehend, yet it is packed tull of information of value to the practical farmer. Every boy on a farm or plantation should read the book; and it has big brother, or father, or unote sets the copy into his hands, he too, will find it mighty interesting reading. The practical farmer will read the how and the results of garning will find on every pago of this handbook aw, minantions of the why. In reading this mit and again: "Well, that explains it." I never knew just how it was before."

This book will interest every farmer's boy in his work, and will give wint trees of knewlesse.

The sook the old farmer will explain the proper rigidy and strength and the proper ri

. Wine. The authorities in Norway have discovered a novel way of curing drunkenness. The "patient" is placed under lock and key, and his neurishment consists in great part of bread soaked in port wine. The first day the drunkard eats his food with pleasure, and even on the second day he entrys it. On the third day be finds that it is very monotonous, on the fourth day he becomes impatient, and at the end of olght days he receives the while with horror. It seems that the disgust increases, and that this homeopathic cure gives good results.

From Zone to Zone. From Zone to Zone. The Department of Jestice says that the laws of the United States do not apply to the canal zone. The department seems to think also that some of the laws of the United States do not apply to the trust zone.—Atlanta Journal.

Thos. B. Swann, lieutenant-colonel,

Drunkenness Cured by Port

# 

Confederacy.

### BRIDGES THAT WERE BURNED

of Northern Virginia. During the winter of 1861-5, by order of

During the winters of 1864-5, by order of General Lee the Engineer Troops rebuilt General Lee the Engineer Troops rebuilt River about 25 miles above Pelersburg, and sent a pontoon bridge which was at Fetersburg to the Richmond and Dantol Wile Ridirod crossing of the Stautton the Pelersburg to the Richmond and Dantol Wile Ridirod crossing of the Stautton of the pontoon bridge was ready for use at the site of Goode's Bridge over the Appomattox, between Bevil's Bridge and the R. & D. R. R. crossing of that stream, and requisition was made on the Bugineer Bureau for a pantoon train to be held in reserve subject to order.

In addition to these preparations for the possible exigencies of the Appomattox in addition to these preparations for the possible exigencies of the Appomattox from Richmond and Petersburg to the several crossings of the Appomattox will be assured crossing to the Appomattox River to be distributed to the corps and division commanders when needed. This map has since been published by the United States Government.

The Water in the Appomattox River was so high on April 3nd and 4th as to the to Mattoax by the Richmond & Danton train, which was being held in Richmond, and the was to Mattoax by the Richmond & Danton train, which was being held in Richmond and throw a bridge over the approaches to Bevil's Bridge, rendering that crossing useless during the referral to find the was so high on April 3nd and 4th as to cover the approaches to Bevil's Bridge, rendering that crossing useless during the referral tand contrary to orpose the approaches to River to Sental Help on the Park of the Possible of Gordon was the point of the Possible of Richmond to cross at that point.

The water in the Appomattox River was so high on April 3nd and 4th as to cover the approaches to River and the Richmond to cross at that point.

The water in the Appomattox River was so high on April 3nd and 4th as to cover the approaches to River and the River and the